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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 18.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Fourten,-Aguero is reported to have been successful in a number of skirmishes in Cuba. The University of Edinburgh conferred one hundred and twenty honorary degrees. —— Queen Victoria arrived at Darmstadt. —— Mexico has asked a loan of \$20,000,000. Zebehr Pacha has refused the Assistant Governorship of the Soudan. = Mile, Colombier and the publisher of the book in answer to hers have both been arrested in

Congress,-The Senate passed the bill to adjust the account of South Carolina for arms, and the bill for a branch of the Home for disabled soldiers. The Bankruptcy bill was considered. Attorney-General Brewster sent to the Senate papers relating to the Star Route trials. The House considered the Pension Appropriation bill.

DOMESTIC.-The New-Jersey Republican State

Convention, which met in Trenton yesterday, elected Senator Sewell, Representative William Walter Phelps, State Senator Gardner and Judge Fort delegates at large to the National Convention. The Delaware Republican State Convention unanimously adopted a resolution declaring Blaine to be its choice as a candidate for the Presidency. The Indiana Republican State Convention elected two Harrison delegates, one Blame delegate and one Gresham delegate to the National Convention. ____ The caudidacy of ex-Senator Mc-Donald for the Democratic Presidential nomination was formally announced in Washington. Tennessee Republican Convention nominated Judge F. T. Reid for Governor. - Notes and Lieutenant Danenhower testified in the Jeannette investigation. - The General Street Railway bill was passed by the Assembly. —— The charges against General Swaim by a Washington banker have been withdrawn. W. A. Paine, a stockholder of the Boston Pacific Bank, denies the truth of Controller Knox's statements about the bank's affairs. A serious riot took place at Braddock, Penn. between Poles and Hungarians yesterday morning A remarkable faith cure is reported in an Ohio town. High water in the rivers is reported from different parts of New-England. - Further charges of insurance fraud have been made against Lorenzo Dimmick in Buffalo.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. -Sheriff Davidson was acquitted yesterday by direction of Justice Barrett, on District-Attorney Olney's motion. George William Curtis and John M. Crane were elected delegates to Chicago in the 1st District. The coal companies agreed to continue the policy of restricting production. - The Bachelors' Ball took place in the assembly rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House, — Thomas G. Appleton, of Beston, died. — The Actors' Fand Benefit was less successful than usual. ____ Two witnesses of Jesse Hoyt's will testified. Alderman Sheils was held for an assault in a theatre. = E. H. Weirman dropped dead suddenly in the Coleman House, - A servivor of the Daniel Steinmann told his story. Two camels were born at Barnum's. === The Metropolitan and the Philadelphia League nines defeated the New-York League and the Brooklyn nines respectively. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grams), 84.63 cents. Stocks were active at declining values and closed weak at nearly the lowest figures.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair or clear weather, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 08°; lowest, 44°; average, 554°.

The General Street Railway bill as passed by the Assembly is a great improvement on the measure as it left the hands of the Senate. In

addition to the excellent amendments adopted on Wednesday several others were approved yesterday. One raises the amount to be paid by the companies to the cities of New-York and Brooklyn from 3 per cent of the gross receipts to 5 per cent. Any company ought to be able to stand that without murmuring.

The State Department is receiving hints from many quarters nowadays that a little more activity in matters affecting our relations with other countries would be a good thing. The last one comes from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House, and is in the shape of a resolution directing the President to enforce against Venezuela the claim of Mr. Wheelock, a citizen of the United States, who was insulted and outraged by an officer of the Venezuelan Government. The committee remarked in the report accompanying the resolution that something more than diplomatic correspondence seemed called for.

The trouble between the Hungarians and the Poles in the mining region around Wilkesbarre, Penn., resulted in a riot yesterday in which several persons received injuries which may prove fatal. Finally, the citizens of the better class organized themselves into a committee, and suppressed the fighting. They would have done better if they had organized themselves several days ago and prevented the fighting altogether. They are said to dislike the Hungarians because these people live in a way likely to breed an epidemic. Well, why do they not compel their town officers to adopt and enforce proper sanitary ordinances ?

If the enlargement of the Tombs had been ordered two or three years ago, it would have been money in the taxpayers' pockets; for it was the crowded condition of this prison that gave a show of reason to the law authorizing the transfer of offenders to Ludlow Street Jail, where they cost the city just twice what they did when kept in the Tombs. The management of this prison is necessarily more open than that of Ludlow Street Jail, and abuses are therefore less likely to creep into it. For this reason it is particularly desirable to keep as many offenders as possible in the Tombs. Moreover, as the law allowing the transfer of prisoners to Ludlow Street Jail is likely to be soon repealed, more cells at the City Prison were absolutely necessary as well as expedient.

From a financial point of view the perform ances in the various theatres yesterday in be half of the Actors' Fund, unfortunately seem to have been partial failures-more's the pity! Whenever there is a call for charity for sufferers from flood, fire, or other disaster, the actors are the first to be asked to offer their services to help raise money; and when they in turn ask the public to aid in their worthy scheme of benevolence, there ought to be a generous response. But the public is not inclined to take extra trouble without extraordinary inducements. The performances yesterday were excellent; but so many attractive plays have been offered this winter that these did not have the great charm of novelty necessary to draw large audiences.

The chief political incidents yesterday were several State Conventions and three Congressional District Conventions in New-Yorkall to select delegates to the Chicago Republiean Convention. In New-Jersey, of the four delegates chosen three were for in the eyes of the people. Blaine and one for Edmunds. The Indiana Convention was also in favor of Blaine; but by a shrewd favor General Harrison captured it. In Delaware the State delegates were unanimous for Blaine, and elected Blaine men to go to Chicago, but gave them no instructions. In the XXIIId Congressional District in this State (once Mr. Roscoe Conkling's district) Blaine men were selected; in the XXIst the delegates favor President Arthur; in the 1st they are for Edmunds.

THE ACQUITTAL OF THE SHEEFF. The prosecution of Sheriff Davidson broke down yesterday, and the jury were directed to acquit the accused official. No other result was possible when the weakness of the District-Attorney's case was disclosed. The other indictments were dismissed, and Mr. Davidson, we presume, has nothing more to fear in the way of criminal proceedings.

The impotence of this conclusion is not amazing when the nature of the proceedings is considered. When the indictments were found it was a mystery why the Grand Jury had passed by the proof that the Sheriff had taken out of the public treasury thousands of dollars for the transportation of prisoners who were in reality conveyed by the Department of Charities and Correction, and why they had rested the case against him on the comparatively trivial matter of a few dollars charged for the services of cleaners and cooks. which, it was alleged, had not been rendered. It was suggested in explanation of this action, that the charges of cleaners and cooks presented a perfectly simple, direct issue which could not be complicated or evaded. Another explanation was whispered about, in some quarters, but not acknowledged openly-that the graver matters of fraudulent charges for the transportation of prisoners were left for the Governor to act upon by the removal of the Sheriff. Mr. Cleyeland has not acted, and Mr.

Davidson goes out of court unhurt. One thing is so clear [that every man may read it at a glance. This trial does not exalt the reputation of District-Attorney Olney. His most eager apologists must admit that the prosecution made a miserable failure. This was due to one of two things. The District-Attorney had a bad case or he managed it badly. If the evidence against the Sheriff under this indietment was so weak that the jury must be directed to find for the defence, whose fault was it? The Special Grand Jury that brought in the indictment had been acting under the daily advice and guidance of the District-Attorney. Why was the indictment found if there was so small ground for it? When it had been found. was it not possible for an able and acute District-Attorney to sift his proofs thoroughly before going to trial ? Could be not have found out where he stood in time to avoid such a disastrous failure as this ? The charges on which Mr. Davidson was tried proved easy of explanation. Could his responsibility for the admitted frauds in the transportation of prisoners have been explained away as easily ?

Of course Mr. Davidson's political friends and allies will insist that this is a vindication for him, and that the Governor should give him a certificate of good character. But will just and honest men forget the long, black record of extortion, blackmail, oppression, injustice and fraud practised in the Sheriff's office under the administration of Mr. Davidson? The facts are plain for all to see in the evidence taken by the Roosevelt Committee. Even if Mr. Olney has failed to secure a conviction on a minor charge, Mr. Davidson has not cleansed himself of the stains left by that investigation, and he never can. No high-minded and conscientious Governor who studies the story of intamy unfolded by

that inquiry can conclude that such a public doing more for Civil Service reform than the official ought to retain his place. Mr. Davidson Democracy is pretty generally conceded. As a promises improvement in the administration of rule the men who have been most prominent in the Sheriff's office. Well, there is great room for it, and great need of it. But it should be made by a new man. An official who has been faithless to his trust should be cast out, no matter how fair his promises may be.

VAGUE FAULT-FINDING.

Mr. Tilden is perhaps to be regarded as Democracy's favorite son. The newspapers of his party are fond of referring to him as the great. st American statesman, and it is generally believed that if assurance could be given that he would accept, the Democratic National Convention would nominate him by acclamation.

This conspicuous Democrat has just been indicting the Republican party. A Chicago Democratic club devoted to polities with incidental protection invited him to dinner. He declined and sent the indictment in his place. Now Mr. Tilden is a lawyer of great sagacity and long experience, so he can be trusted to draw as strong an indictment as the facts at his disposal will warrant. Remembering this, it is interesting to examine his indictment of the Republican party. The first count is that "the work of restoring the Government to its original character is not yet accomplished." He explains that by "its original character" he means the character which it possessed during the sixty years of administration preceding the war of the rebellion. The second count, is that our cheristed political system is slowly losing its hold upon life." The third count is that a fungous growth of false constructions and corrupt practices" has fastened upon the Government. The fourth count is that "the Government itself has become a menacing factor in elections." The fifth count is that the Government does not stand as "an impartial arbiter amid the conflicts of maturing opinion and contending interest." The sixth count is that the Government has "intimidated the Con-" gressional representatives of a majority of the people to relinquish the fruits of their victory and to surrender the Government to the con-"trol of the minority."

That is the way the indictment reads. It will be seen that it is nothing if not vague. The last count of course refers to "the fraud of 1876 "-Tilden would have gained the Presidency had it not been that his friends in Congress were "intimidated"! With the exception of this preposterons and false allegation the indictment is composed of generalities that mean nothing in particular and may be defined

as so many Bunsbyisms. Mr. Tilden has only one equal in the country at this sort of work. We refer to Senator Bayard. The Senator, however, as a rule, prefers to condense his indictment of the Republican party into the one word "centralization." Of course boldly to accuse a political organization of "centralization" is an impressive exercise. But a "fungous growth of talse constructions" is certainly an able expletive. It is difficult to decide between the two. Sam Weller, it will be remembered, wrote "circumscribed" in his valentine, but was assured by his father that

"circumwented" was "a more tenderer word." We think it must occur to sensible people that these dights of Democracy would not indulge in such vague and nebulous accusations if they happenedi to know of more substantial ones. In order fully to realize how admirable on the whole has been the career of the Republican party, one needs to notice to what its opponents are reduced when they fain would discredit it

CUBAN FILIBUSTERING.

gence of the United States officials on the coast rested there and imprisoned in the county jail able of assuming the force and proportions of a for a month on a requisition from the Spanish | thoroughly equipped army. Government. His active participation in Cuban revolutionary movements was no secret, and he took no pains to conceal his intention of landing on the island with an armed band of sympathizers. For a week he remained in port, and on the night of April 1 embarked on a small schooner with a force of twenty men. The Spanish Consul, whose suspicions had been excited, saw him go on board and promptly informed the Federal authorities. The vessel had got out of the harbor, and there was no steam craft in readiness to pursue ber. On the following morning a revenue cutter was sent out, and subsequently two men-of-war and two revenue cutters cruised off the Cuban coast in search of the filibustering expedition. Aguero had reached land thirty-six hours after customs officials after they had been informed of his departure had enabled him to escape. Apparently the evidence of official negligence ing for the remonstrance of the Spanish Cabinet, have taken measures to remove the Collector of the Port of Key West on account of his sympathy and collusion with the Cuban filibusters. The movement headed by General Aguero

does not appear to be formidable. The first steadily, gaining recruits in every village he entered, and increasing his force to fourteen hundred men during ten days. The Spanish officials were reported to be panie-stricken and | future. unable to offer serious resistance to his victorious march. Official advices from Havana do not confirm these clastic rumors. The Cuban leader landed at Cape, Hicucos, a long distance from the eastern end of the island, which has always been the hot-bed of insurrection. His design evidently was to push his way through the Cardenas district into the interior, making Puerto Principe or Bayamo the objective point of future operations. The statement that he has already gained large accessions of men, and is burning plantations where he is not well received, is not to be hastily accepted. It is more probable that he has been forced to divide his little band into several groups in order to avoid oursuit, and that he will be captured within a ortnight. Spanish authority is not to be overturned by a dozen or a score of desperate adventurers or soldiers of fortune. Lopez, landing in the same quarter of the island in 1850. was unable to make any impression, although ne had a force of six hundred patriots. Returning the next year to reopen the campaign with as large a force, he was repulsed, captured and executed. Subsequent expeditions were more successful, but there was then a formidable revolt with a revolutionary government in the eastern quarter.

MR. PENDLETON ON CIVIL SERVICE RE-

George H. Pendleton is reported as remarking in the course of a recent interview that the difference between the two parties to-days on Civil Service reform is that "Republicans are shrewd enough to express a great deal more sympathy with Civil Service reform than they really feel; Democrats do not feel as much sympathy as they ought to or express as much "as they feel."

That the Republican party has done and is of No. 429 Beacon-st., Boston, has undertaken to

advocating the reform at all its stages have been Republicans. On the other hand, a Democratic Civil Service reformer is a rarity. This marked difference between the two parties in their relation to this vital question is not explained by saying that the Republicans are more shrewd" than the Democrats. There is a deeper and more significant reason for the difference. The Republican party is committed to reform by what may be called the law of its being. It owed its origin to a wide-felt need of a political organization which would have respect to the operation of moral forces, which would not decline to acknowledge that there was such a thing as a higher law; and there never has been a year since it fought its first great fight under Fremont in which it has not been the champion of some good cause involving the safety or prosperity of the country. Its sympathy for "free men, free speech and free soil" in 1856 was not a mere piece of political shrewdness. It was the outcome of a sincere and earnest desire to promote the common weal. Its patriotic devotion to Civil Service reform has the same significance.

Just so, too, the Democratic party, in order to be true to itself, must needs be arrayed against Civil Service reform. For it has been wrong upon all the great issues of the last quarter of a century, such as slavery, emancipation, reconstruction, resumption. And it is arrayed against the reform, as Mr. Pendleton has found out to his cost. Democracy has placed him on the retired list, bringing his honorable ambition for public service to naught, simply because he took a bold and persistent stand for the reform. True, Democratic conventions nowadays place edifying Civil Service reform planks in their platforms. True, a Democratic Legislature of this State last winter passed a Civil Service Reform bill. This only proves that there are Democrats who are in favor of the reform, just as there are Republicans who oppose it. But the fact remains that Democracy as a whole is decidedly untriendly to the reform and that the Republican party as a whole is decidedly friendly to it.

MODERN INVENTION AND PRIVATE WAR. The circular in which Patrick Joyce, the Fenian secretary, congratulates all Irishmen upon "the discomfiture of John Bull" through the dynamite policy is a curious piece of inconsequence. It has been perfectly clear to all the world from the beginning that the policy referred to, apart from its immorality, was incapable of effecting anything beyond the exasperation of the country attacked. It might have a negative infinence. It might hinder the English Liberals from carrying out the programme of justice to Ireland. But it could not, by destroying innocent lives and public or private property, assist the Irish people at all. But the circular of Joyce does call attention, by its boastful references to "the efficacy of science " and " the resources of civilization," to the important changes which the progress of incention in certain directions is bringing about in the possibilites of private war. A few years ago all expression of dominant physical force was monopolized by governments. Cannon and muskets were the only means of making war, and only military organizations possessed them. But the recent extensive advances in the chemistry of explosives have introduced novel conditions. The power of making war is no longer confined to governments. The causing of those catastrophes which overawe peaceable communities is no longer impossible The Spanish Minister has received instruc- to small bodies of men, even to individuals. tions from Madrid to protest against the negli- And whereas formerly no formidable insurvection could be brought to a head without the of Florida. Apparently there is just cause for cumbrous movement, of masses of men, to-day complaint. General Carles Aguero arrived at the most telling effects of an insurrection may Key West on March 23 from New-Orleans, be produced in the absence of a popular rising, He was no stranger, for he had once been ar- while such a rising, when it takes place, is cap-

Dynamite, in fact, has put a tremendous power in the hands of individuals, and has reinforced all revolutionary and seditions tendencies enormously, making mere folly and fanaticism seriously dangerous, and increasing the natural bent of all lawless movements to gather strength as they go on. And while a philosophy which discerns the fatuity of international quarrels has become widely diffused, the international preparations for future fighting (at least in Europe) have never been so extensive; so that governments engaged largely in elaborating machinery for wholesale slaughter find it difficult to present the usual front desirable to the people who uphold the right of private warfare. The extreme difficulty of detecting dynamite conspiracies adds to the embarrassments leaving Key West. The hours wasted by the of the situation; embarrassments, moreover, which cannot be expected to diminish in the future, but on the contrary will naturally increase. What measures can be adopted to meet is conclusive, for the Government, without wait- these important changes is as yet undetermined. Governments are bewildered, and show their perplexity only too plainly. And though the use of dynamite for the furtherance of political or other ends may be shown to be futile, it is evident that pure reason will not control those who resort to it, but that in this reports of his proceedings were grossly exag- as in many other cases, "the sight of means to gerated. He was represented as advancing do ill deeds, makes ill deeds done." The indications are that the new problem forced upon the world by the fertility of modern invention will give it serious trouble in the

It is stated that Mile, Colombier is to be put on trial for outraging public morals by her book Sarah Barnum." The world has had reason to think that the public morals of Paris are case hardened against outrage; but on the principle better late than never," it will welcome this tardy symptom of revolt against indecency and obscenity. It will hope also that the action in the case of Mile, Colombier is not a mere spasm of repentance, but the inauguration of a cleaner epoch in Parislan life.

Probably no archæological work now in progress or about to be undertaken deserves a more cordial support than the excavation of San, the Zoan of the Bible and the Tanis of the Greeks. This work. which has been begun by the Egypt Exploration Fund Society, is under the charge of M. Naville the eminent Swiss Egyptologist, and Mr. Petrie. whose book on the Pyramids of Gizeh has placed hun in the front rank of explorers in Egypt, and is encouraged by such distinguished English Orientalists as R. S. Poole, L.L. D., of the British Museum, and Miss Amelia B. Edwards. Zoau was built by the Pharoah of Joseph, was restored and wonderfolly embellished by Ramses II., and was a favorite residence of the Pharoah of the Exodus. It was, ays a circular sent out by the society," not only the chief city of the Delta during the most interesting two or three thousand years of Egyptian history, but it was also the key of the northeastern frontier the great centre of border history, and the seat of Government nearest the land of Goshen. No site in Egypt, or in the whole East, is known to be so rich in burned monuments, numbers of which just show themselves on the surface of the mounds. None is richer in historical promise." The excavation will ost from \$20,000, to \$25,000. A considerable art of this sum has already been collected in England and several contributions have been forwarded from this country. Every subscriber of \$5 or more is entitled to a copy of M. Naville's "Pythom," now in press. The Rev. W. C. Winslow

solicit, receive and forward subscriptions, and Miss Edwards will make direct acknowledgments when ever desired. The work is of such promise and in such hands that contributors may confidently ex pect an ample return.

The Hungarian miners in Pennsylvania have incurred the dislike of some of their neighbors, who complain that they are dirty, and work too cheaply. It is probable that the first complaint would never been made except for the groundwork of the second, but the organizing of mobs to remedy matters of this kind is sorry reasoning. Experience also shows that cheap labor in this country never lasts long. Newcomers may accept low wages for a time, but even the Chinese soon discover that they can obtain the current rates and cease to work for less. It would no doubt be much easier to persuade the Hungarians to demand higher wages than to drive them out by mob violence,

The coming slavery which Mr. Herbert Spencer foreshadowed in a recent article has already come. A short time ago a Philadelphia firm found that it would be necessary to reduce either the number or the wages of its employes. The facts of the case were fully and fairly stated to the men, who at once decided to accept a reduction in wages rather than have any of their number discharged; and in this amicable way the matter was supposed to be settled. But at this juncture an outside organization stepped in, and declared that the workingmen who were members of the society had neither the right nor the "power to negotiate rates of wages with their employers," and they ordered the men to quit work; and the poor slaves, to the number of six hundred and fifty-nine, felt it their duty to obey their masters. It is not creditable to the good sense of the workingmen that they should thus allow themselves to be led by the nose by unprincipled demagogues and petty tyranis, who have not the real interests of workingmen at heart. The brutal tyrauny of trades unions is to-day one of the great dangers which menace the cause of labor. And this tyranny has been fostered and encouraged by the workingmen themselves.

It is apparent that somebody in Mexico is inventing facts with Yankee energy and perseverance. The reports concerning the condition of the sister republic are not explicable on any other theory. In fact the only parallel to the mass of contradictions being furnished in regard to President Gonzales is the mass of contradictions which has become chronic concerning Mr. Tilden. The difficulty of getting at the truth about contemporary events like these, however, should incline us to charity when we find incongruities and confusion in histories of the past.

PERSONAL.

S. Foster Dewey has been confined to his room lately by a severe attack of illness. He is rapidly ecovering, and was able to drive out yesterday.

Mr. O. H. Olroyd, of Springfield, Ill., is exhibiting his valuable collection of mementos of Abraham Lincoln, which he has been gathering for the last

About a year ago the late Mr. Danielson, of The Providence Journal, wrote Senator Anthony's obituary, expecting to use it shortly in the paper. When Mr. Danielson himself died a short time ago, and by a strange chance it was Senator Anthony who wrote

Ex-President Hayes is said to have a more claborate set of scrap books, classified and indexed, than any other public man in the country. He began, the collection of scraps when he was a young lawyer in Concinnati. When he was President he kept one of his clerks constantly busy curting and pasting stips from the newspapers.

Alexander E. Orr, who has been in Florida for everal weeks with his wife, has returned home. Mrs. Orr, who has been a sufferer from bronchitis for a long time, is much improved in health. Mr. Our is enthusiastic over Florida and regretted being obliged to return so soon. It is his first absence from business for several years, and he derived much benefit in general health.

At the Easter meeting of the vestry of St. eorge's Cathedral, Kingston, Canada, a resolution ras passed commending the character and services of the late curate, Dr. Wilson, who was dismissed y the Dean for sympathizing with the Salvation rmy. It is understood that Dr. Wilson will soon one to this city as an assistant to the Rev. Mr. ainstord at St. George's Church.

Sherman S. Jewett, of Buffalo, the newly elected director of the New-York Central Railroad, is one of the largest stove manufacturers of the country. He is president of the Buffalo bank, which stands New-York and had a long railroad experience as president of the Buffalo, New-York and Philadel-bin Kallway Company. He is regarded as a strong oddition to the management of the New-York Cenral Company.

Carlos Agusto, the Cuban revolutionary leader, a man below the medium height and weighs only about 115 pounds. He has black curling hair and a small mustache which turns up at the ends. His miles are grim and there is a look of flerceness about his face, but ordinarily he is the most harmless person imaginable in appearance. Aguero belongs to a wealthy family in Puerto Principe. He is not yet thirty, and has been in arms against Span-ish authority in Cuba almost continuously since he No one who knows him doubts his

HAVANA, April 17.—General Adam Badeau sails on the steamer Newport to-day for New-York.

COVINGTON, Ky., April 17.-Bishop Toebbe, Catholic, of this diocese, is seriously ill and his death is expected at any time. Age and heart disease are the causes of his condition. He has received the rites of the church from Archbishop Elder.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- General Terry will return to Fort Snelling, Minn., to-morrow. He has been in consultation for several days with General Sheridan upon the proposed concentration of the military posts of the Department of Dakota. Gen-ral Terry will prepare estimates for the extension of Fort snelling.

GENERAL NOTES.

A subscription is being taken up in Missouri to enable Mrs. Frenk James, the wife of the noted bandit. to go to Mussel Shoals, Alabama, where her husband is to be tried for participation in the Mussel Shouls robsery.
Mrs. Jesse James is not in a Pittsburg masseum, as reported, but instead is at her mother's home near Kearney,
Clay County, Missourt.

A circular-letter has been sent out from Loudon, Ohio, over the name of J. W. Dixon, manager, explaining the organization and plans of the National l'emperance Protective Union. This enterprise is based upon the principle that a large part of the money now wasted is drink ought to be expended for food, clothing. and other useful objects; and its aim is to units in a common bond all merchants, wholesale and retail, who will piedge themselves to support temperance laws and to promote temperance principles and practice.

The sacred flag, blessed by the Mahdi, which vas captured at Tokar and is about to be presented to Queen Victoria, is made of two pieces of coarse slik sewn together, each about seven feet long and three feet broad, one buff and the other red. On the two sides ar Arable inscriptions, one of which reads: "With the blessing of the Enlightened Prophet withoutfeompare, the Noble Master of the Wisdom of the Age, Sevid Ahmed fbim Idris, the only Saviour, to the Seyid Ibrahim Alraschid, the father of Mahomet of the Byumee." On the other sale is inscribed, "There is no Godbut God, and Mahomet is the Prophet of God, and at all times every one pro-fesses the knowledge of God," and in the corners of this inscription are the names of Mahomet's great generals, Grant Aby-Vokir, All, and Gyan. feaces the knowledge of God," and inscription are the names of Maho Omar, Abu-Vekir, Ali, and Osman.

In August of this year there will be an International Agricultural Exhibition in Pesth, Hungary, an In dustrial Exhibition in Steir, Austria, and an International Congress of medical men in Copenhagen. The last will be of special laterest. It will be in session from August 10 to the 16th, and besides a full representation of scandinavian physicians, such well-known practitioners and dinavian physicians, such well-known practioners and by gienists will attend as Pasteur, Ranyler, Marly and Villemain from France, Lister and Paget from England, and Virchow and Koch from Germany. Invitations have been extended to the profession in this country also to send representatives. The Danish Government and the city of Copenhagen bave appropriated ample means for the entertainment of the foreign guests.

Last summer a couple of bull-dogs, male and female, belonging to Henry Smith and Timothy Quinlan, of Norwich, Conn., entered into an offensive and defenive alliance for the purpose of exterminating all the cats in that peaceful village. They invariably hunted in partnership, the fleeter of the two overhanling their victim and the latter coming up in time to complete the

already yielded up all nine of her lives, which is an auspicious opening of the spring campaign.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

MIGHT HAVE USED AN EAR TRUMPET. Ex-Congressman Benjamin Dean, of Boston.—I haven's taken any part in politics since Heft Washington. I have been interested lately in hearing about Tilden. I had an appointment recently to see him-he sent word he would be giad to see me-but when the time came he was too ill. they said, to see any one. I have talked with a number of gentlemen who have seen him, and they all tell me be is very feeble. A friend who went to see him lately told me he had to place his ear very close to the old gentlenan's mouth to distinguish his words. Tilden has been and still is a wonderful man intellectually.

POLITICS AND RIOTS IN OHIO.

Ex-Congressman Lewis B. Gunckel, of Dayton, Ohio. Republican success depends on carrying both New-York and Onto. Of the candidates named one could carry Ohio. Several could not. John Sherman could. He is our first choice. The Democrats are unsettled. Thurman is the strongest, abject and most popular man in their party. Bayard is also strong. . . . The Cinetinatt riot was a long suppressed indignation finding expression in violence. The maiadministration of justice in Cincinnati has been of long standing. Criminal justice was especially lax. There came to be a well-grounded suspicion that criminal lawyers were in the habit of tampering with juries. In the beginning of the riot honest and wellmeaning people were engaged in it. I think nineteeu out of twenty people in Cincinnati sympathized with those she dist started for the juli and were in favor of breaking in that structure to hang the murderers. After a time the idle and vicious drifted to the front. The burning of the Court House started the reaction. The causes and the outbreak were purely local. Elsewhere in Ohio justice is as purely administered as in any State in the Union.

OVERLAND TRAVEL AND A THREATENED EXC

DUS.

M. H. De Young, Edutor San Francisco Chronicle. -The difficulties of overland travel are mostly to the inner man. The eating-houses along the road are simply abominable. I was fortunate, coming over, to be a guest of Madame Patti, and to be served from the excellent cuisine in her private car. . . Our advices from the new Cour d'Alene gold fields are not reseate-hued. The truth is that realization there is not one hundredth part of the promise. . . . We stopped over at Sult Lake City. I talked with a great many people there. A unanimous sentiment prevails that unless Congress takes some steps to give them relief at this session there will be a general exodus of Gentiles. They say they have waited patiently year after year for relief, until they can stand it no longer. The courts are in the hands of Mormous, the Legislature that makes the laws, and all the machinery of government. Even handed justice a Gentile may not expect and does not receive.

PROSPEROUS FARMERS. Thomas H. Ryan, Long Island Railroad Agent,-Long

Island farmers, I am convinced, are among the most prosperous in the country. They are fishers in winter and armers in summer, and add to their double occupation a third as summer boarding-house keepers. If one falls they have two other occupations to fall back epon. They ometimes talk as freely about thousands and tens of housands as New-York merchants do. In many villages on the Island which I have lately visited, I heard of vacant town lots held at \$1,000 and \$1,200 cach.

THE BOSTON WAGNER FESTIVAL.

THE CONCERTS OF THE LAST DAY. A SUMMING UP OF RESULTS-FAILURE OF THE LOCAL

CHORUS. Boston, April 17 .- With a matince this aftercon at which fragments of "The Flying Dutchman," 'Die Meistersinger," "Parsifal" and "Die Walbüre" were

performed, and a concert to-night which opened with sectioven's C miner Symphony and introduced the entire last act of "Die Götterdämmerung," the Wagner Fostival came to a close. The excerpt from "Parsifal" was the scene between Parsiful and the Flower Girls, which had already been presented. The last act of " Die Götterdämmerung " is also the last cene of the Nibelung tetralogy, and was therefore a fitting close to the week of dramatic music. It is better adapted to concert performance than many of the scenes which have been presented, as those who heard it to New-York and Cincinnati four years ago know. At the festivals in the same cities in 1882 Mr. Thomas also gave the Death of Siegfried" and Brannhilde's immolation, but to Bosson all of the music was new except, of course, the tremendoes march. The absence of the local chorus enabled Mr. Thomas to make the end crown the work of the festival, since Madame Materna ever falls to reach an exalted artistic altitude in the scene which is at once the climax and the end of the great tragedy-the culmination and resolution of the plot

which involves all parts of the complex machinery of Norse mythology, and which has for its theatre the heavens, the earth and the caves and waters under the earth. No part of the employed forces feel short in the Juch, Mrs. Haridegen and Miss Winset, again won golden opinions for their thrilling interpretation of the music of the Rhine mixies. All of the artists who came from New-York have distinguished themselves, and one cannot but commend in the highest terms the skill exercised in selecting them and their own work on a par with that of the noble orchestra. From time that they attempted a task out of the ordinary rut of chorus sincing one can Imagine what might have been the result if the music of the Ithinedaughters and that assigned to the two groups of Flawer Girls had been left to local singers. This is not to say that Boston has no singers adequate to the task, but rather that it would have been impossible to have brought the training to the same pitch of perfection if it had been done here.

The disappointment occasioned by the chorus is keenly felt by local musicians and is gener-

ally, and perhaps correctly, charged upon the lack of rehearsals with the orchestra. This is one of the arguments against festivals of this character, which is only nullified in affairs like those at New York and Cincinnait, where ample time is taken for study under Mr. Thomas's own direction. It is said that the Boston chorus sang most of the music devolving on it exceedingly well while rehearsing with planeforte accompaniment, yet, except in the "Tambhaser" march and the simple portions of the "Meistersinger" chorale, it the simple portions of the "Melstersinger" chorale, it made a would exhibition. Perhaps it ought not to be blamed very severels, for the women were asked to sing their selection from "Parsifal" after one rehearsal with the orchestra, which served only to show that the co-operation of the solo voices and the band threw them into heipless confusion. As for the men who sang the antiphonal musts accompanying the procession in the last act, want of time compelled them to attempt it without one relicansal with orchestra. These are the unhappy features of all festivals whon there is no permanent organization to rest on as in Cinchinati, and no thorough preparation under the conductor, who in the end is called on to direct affairs. In Cinchinati the final studies under Mr. Thomas occupy five days; in New-York study has been going on for months under Mr. Thomas's eye. With the superior acoustic conditions afforded by the Metropolitan Opera ilonse in New York, and the Music Hall in Cincinnati, it is therefore easy to imagine that, brilliant as some of the features of this feating have been as a whole twill be features of this feating have been as a whole twill be delicated to the twill be a superior of the features of this feating have been as a whole twill be delicated. acoustic conditions afforded by the Metropolitan OperaHouse in New York, and the Music Hall in Cincinnati, it is
therefore easy to imagine that, ordinant as some of the
features of this festival have been, as a whole it will be
eculpsed by the concerts in the two cities mentioned.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary interest of Wednesday's concerts, the last day of the featival was made the
most brilliant by two circumstances. One was the attendance, which was more numerous both afternoon and
evening than at any time previous. The other was the
the brilliant individual performances of Herr Scariain the afternoon and Mms. Materna in the evening.
Herr Scaria's triumph was won with the address from
the dist act of 'Die Meistersinger,' in which Popner promlees the hand of his daughter to the victor in the tentrament of song to be held by the Mastersingers on the
morrow. It was a noble piece of musical declamation
and called out the greatest demonstration of enthysissm
which until then had been witnessed at the festival.
Hand-clapping and excited shouts called the singer to the
stage five times, and even then the feeling was not
work out. The scene had its counterpart at the close of
the evening concert. Mms. Materna sang the masic with
which the Walkyria goes to her voluntary death with the
same kindling fervor and magnificent declamation that
she exhibited at the festivals at New-York and Cincinnati, two years ago, and with fresher volce and truct
intonation. It was a performance to be remembered for
years and it brought hundreds of men and women to their
feet, evoked a tunuit of shouts and a vast fluttering of
handkerchiefs.

The feetival thus came to an end with a great outburst

feet, evoked a tumult of shouts and a vast fluttering of handkerelnies.

The festival thus came to an end with a great outburst of cotunus asm. The audience each time numbered at least 5,000 persons.

Mr. Loeke, the projector of the scheme of Wagner feativals to be given by Mr. Thomas, says that his dirst venturs here has paid him. He has arranged to give one concert more on May 6 in the same hall. Mr. Thomas and the orchestra started for New York alltitle after midzight on a special train so as to be able to give the public rehearsal for the Philharmonic concert to-morrow.

THEATRICAL MISCELLANY.

Maud Granger will appear at the Third Avenue Theatre next week, in the effective drams, by Mrs. Ettle Henderson, of "Claire and the Forge-master." Miss Josephine Bailey, now acting at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in the company of Mesero Harri-son & Gourlay, has attracted pleased attention by her sprightly talent.

Mr. Walter Bentley, now playing in "The Silver King," at the Grand Opera House, has been received with special favor. His performance is remarkable for manly sensibility and vigorous execution.

slaughter. Not fewer than a score of cats succumbed to this combined attack last summer, and the dogs have "Justine," is in preparation at the New Park Theatra, upon the warpath. A twenty-five dollar tabby has A new play, by Miss Selina Dolaro, entitled